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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/844,354	04/27/2001	Tomoko Terakado	450100-4138.1	3992
20999 7590 08/27/2007 FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG 745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL. NEW YORK, NY 10151			EXAMINER BROWN, RUEBEN M	
			ART UNIT 2623	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/27/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/844,354

Applicant(s)

TERAKADO ET AL.

Examiner

Reuben M. Brown

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/5/07.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/2/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. The following is a copy of the examiner's response mailed in the Advisory Action, 5/3/2007. Applicant's arguments filed 1/24/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's main argument, as found on page 16-17, is that the combination of Lawler, Roop & Kikinis does not teach the claimed subject matter. More specifically, applicant asserts that "merely translating files to a format usable by a portable computer does not teach or suggest that the EPG is displayed according to media on which the data is provided".

Examiner respectfully disagrees and points out that both Lawler (Fig. 2; col. 7, lines 5-65) & Roop (Fig. 5; col. 12, lines 42-67 thru col. 13, lines 1-35) provides end consumer devices that are computers. Kikinis is directed to the proposition of displaying any of the information available on regular computers, but instead being displayed on a low-end computer device. Furthermore, Kikinis discloses that even though the invention specifically discusses its use in hand-held, PDA or portable computers, the technology is also applicable to some set top boxes or even a TV set, see col. 4, lines 44-48. In order achieve this, Kikinis teaches that “one of the processing tasks that has to conveniently occur at the browser’s computer is “processing of received data into a format to be displayed on whatever display the user has”, col. 6, lines 55-60.

Kikinis goes on to teach that the server translates the files into a format more readily accessible depending upon the ID of the actual receiving unit, see col. 7, lines 1-42. Thus examiner respectfully asserts that the claimed language is met, since the files are converted and displayed into a different format, depending upon the actual receiver being used.

Thus the base reference provides teachings of displaying an EPG, with first and second information as claimed. Kikinis (col. 2, lines 48-55; col. 3, lines 18-45) is merely cited to teach that displaying information, including an EPG, on different devices may require different display techniques.

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All of the claims presently in the case are identical to claims presented on 8/18/2006, which were rejected in a Final Rejection, mailed 11/2/2006. Therefore, a first action, Final Rejection is proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lawler, (5,585,838), view of Roop, (U.S. Pat # 5,790,198) and Kikinis (U.S. Pat # 5,727,159).

Considering claims 1, 11-12, the claimed information providing apparatus and method, comprising;

‘hierarchizing section for hierarchizing EPG information to be provided into first information which designates predetermined information on specific broadcast programs, and second information, referred to by the first information as general information on the program’, is met by the disclosure of Lawler, (Fig. 4A-4C; col. 11, lines 10-65). Lawler teaches that the

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EPG display provides a plurality of channel slots/objects that contain the titles of broadcast programs. Both the channel slots and the focus frame 102 that highlights a selected channel slot reads on the claimed first information. The second information reads on the title of the programs in Lawler. The 'hierarchizing means' reads on the headend 12 in Lawler, which generates EPG data, see Fig. 1; col. 6; col. 12, lines 60-67 thru col. 13, lines 1-10.

Lawler does not specifically discuss whether one of the EPG information may or may be changed. However, the additional feature of, 'wherein the first information, which can change, comprises EPG information associated with a program', reads on the broadcast start time of a particular broadcast program, see Roop, col. 75, lines 30-67 thru col. 76, lines 1-25; col. 77, lines 15-35; col. 81, lines 10-48 & Table LXI. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Lawler with the feature of updating changed broadcast time of programs, providing the subscriber with update schedule information as taught by Roop.

'wherein the second information, which cannot be changed, comprises EPG information associated with a program', is broad enough to read on any of the parameters of the Show list record that are not changed, and any parameters of the EPG in Lawler that are not changed.

‘first providing section for providing at least one of the first information and second information’, is inherent in Roop which discloses the EPG information packets, that carry EPG data from a broadcaster to a subscriber terminal, see Table LXI.

‘second providing section for providing layout information which relates to a layout of the EPG information when displayed on the screen, wherein the first information and the second information each include a tag to enable the data included therein to be associated with the layout information, is inherent in both Lawler & Roop, since the elements of the EPG records are synchronized for display as a unit.

The claimed ‘layout information’ reads on the combination of Lawler (col. 7, lines 51-65 & col. 8, lines 21-45) and Roop.

As for the additionally claimed feature of, ‘wherein the EPG is displayed according to media on which it is provided’, Lawler & Roop do not discuss displaying the EPG on any other type media. Nevertheless, Kikinis provides a teaching of displaying web pages on variety of devices, such as a PC or PDA. Kikinis discloses the use of a NanoBrowser, (col. 6, lines 36-67; col. 7, lines 1-55), which the data is displayed differently from a standard PC device. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in art, to operate Lawler & Roop in a manner wherein data displayed according to the media, thereby allowing the data to be displayed on a wider range of devices, as taught by Kikinis (col. 3, lines 30-57).

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Considering claims 2, 6 & 20, Lawler teaches that EPG may be transmitted to the station controller 18, at least by satellite or CATV which meets the requirement, see col. 7, lines 1-15.

Considering claim 3, Roop teaches that the EPG may be updated, col. 77, lines 20-35.

Considering claims 4-5, Roop teaches the use of the VBI to transmit the EPG data, col. 56, lines 5-15; col. 60, lines 40-64.

Considering claims 7-8, Roop teaches detecting when information within the EPG needs to be updated and only updating that information, which reads on the claimed subject matter, col. 75, lines 30-55; col. 76, lines 10-22.

Considering claims 9-10, the claimed third & fourth information reads on the additional information associated with the programs in Roop, see Table LXI. As for the information identifying a performer, Roop teaches that one of the parameters associated with a TV program may be the actor(s) such as Star 1- Star 3, col. 78, lines 35-45.

Considering claims 13, 15-16 & 21-25, the claimed elements that correspond with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claims 1 & 11, are likewise treated. The additionally claimed features of a first and second acquiring section for acquiring information regarding the first and second information and the layout information is met by the operation of the interactive station controller 18, Lawler col. 7, lines 20-25 & col. 8, lines 21-30, which controls storing and

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retrieving the EPG information from storage. The claimed 'producing section for producing display information', reads on the operation of the graphics subsystem 62, which includes video processor subsystem 63 and mixer 64, see col. 7, lines 50-60, in Lawler, in combination with Kikinis.

Considering claim 14, Lawler provides a display means (Fig. 2).

Considering claims 17-18, the feature of first information means designated as second intermediate information reads on combination of Lawler, such as the program grid 80 and program tile 88, col. 8, lines 45-60 & Fig. 3 and Roop.

Considering claims 19-20, Lawler teaches that the layout information may be received over a wired or satellite connection, and at least temporarily stored in memory in the station controller 18, col. 5, lines 45-60 & col. 7, lines 44-65.

Conclusion

5. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

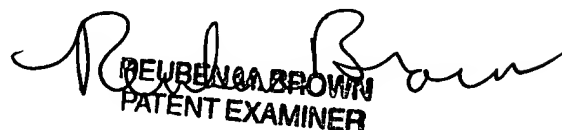
(571) 273-7290 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reuben M. Brown M. Brown whose telephone number is (571) 272-7290. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F(8:30-6:00), First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Reuben M. Brown


REUBEN M. BROWN
PATENT EXAMINER